Following are the official statements: BRITISH-The pursuit of the retreating Hulgarians on the Monastir and Doiran fronts continues. The Anglo-Greeks have reached the line Bazarii-Furka-Smokvitsa, where they are in touch with the Franco-Greek

FRENCH (MONDAY)-Our pursuit of the enemy continues on the whole front from Monastir to Veles. Enemy columns, with our advance guards on their heels, harassed by cavalry and bombarded with machine guns by the allied aviators, have retreated in great disorder in the direction of Veles,

On the left wing the allied forces, debouching on the Monastir front, drove back the enemy on the roads to nia. French cavalry entered p to-day and found the town in-They seized immense stores. Further north Franco-Serbian forces

assed beyond the road between Prilep and Gradsko, menacing the Prilep-Veles road.

In the centre Serbian troops who crossed the Vardar by several undamaged bridges between Demirkapu and Gradeko established a wide bridgehead north of the river. We occupy Emi Shoba, Karahadjali, Voysham and Intil.

On the right wing the allied troops operating on both sides of the Vadar have reached the line of Petrovo-Pardovica, Chinarli and Kara Oghlurar on

Lake Dotran. On September 22 about ten cannon several of which were of large calibre, were captured. At Krivolak, the Serbians, in addition to booty previously reported, captured airplanes and nine

reported, captured airplanes and nine automobiles, as well as large depots of SERBIAN (SUNDAY) -On 22d (Sunday) our troops continued to cross the Vardar, where they are in

reached the very steep massif of the Drenska mountain range and at sev-eral points are on the Gradsko-Prilep

The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores. Despite this, however, great quantities of war ma-terial have fallen into our hands. On the Vardar railway line (Uskub to sult of our front giving way in the angle between the Cerna and the Vardar our adjacent units were with-drawn to new positions to the south of Prilep and to the north of Doiran.

TURK DISASTERS DUE TO GERMAN NEGLECT

Allenby's Victory Chief o Long Series of Defeats.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders commanded the three armies of about 100,000 men in Palestine, two of which Gen. Allenby annihilated Von Sanders himself barely escaping with his staff. The third is in flight and its defeat will out off the Turkish ons at Asir and Yemen from rope and break the hold of the Turk

"The masterly conception of Gen. Al-lenby's plan will thus be realized," says a statement to-day by the British mis-sion, "and there is fair promise that its execution will tend to outbid the con-

"The Turks have a long account of selfishness and neglect against the Ger-mans—disasters in 1912 and 1913, abormans—disasters in 1912 and 1913, abortive and disastrous offensives at Sarikamiss and against the Suez Canal at the beginning of the war and the waste of their man power in the Dardanelles. The full effect of this Dardanelles campaign has not been correctly appreciated inevitabe loss of Medina, the Turkish lives sacrificed in order to provide the German exploitation of Rumania and the isolation of their Arabian garrisons

must also provide a bitter memory.

"The present Turkish advance in the Caucasus has been carried out not with with the inclated success under Turkish command at Kut forms the only entry on the credit side of the book. The net result has been forms the only entry on the credit side of the book. The net result has been for Turkey the loss of territory and prestise and the depletion of her man power, which can only provide a source of keen satisfaction ip Bulgaria."

ENEMY LACKS MEAT FOR ARMY; USE FISH

Aviators Drop Peace Pleas-Signs of Crumbling.

Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sun and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LOR-RAINE, Sept. 24 .- Germany wants peace and wants it badly. Enemy aviators for the last few days have been busy ing placards, instead of their usual baby killing bombs, along the Lorraine front, seeking to interest the French civil population in Austria's peace offer. The effort has been without the slightest effect upon the minds of the brave French among whom our troops have been quartered.

Another straw showing Germany

Another straw showing Germany's light is indicated as a result of Lieut. plight is indicated as a result of Lieut-Col. Avery J. Cooper's salvage and can-vass of a section of the St. Mihlel vass of a section of the St. Mihlel salient, which we now hold firmly. He salient, which we now hold firmly. found a German army dinner prepared for from five to eight thousand enemy soldiers. The dinner was without a vestige of meat. One mess already had from fifteen to twenty bushels of pota-

The Germans have no rubber for their automobiles. All their hospital bandages are of paper, and also much of the underwear worn by the men is of the same material. The Germans are without cotton and, silk. Their iron is of poor quality. They have plenty of leather, which comes from Russia. Instead of meat the German soldiers are eating fish, which has to be covered two eating fish, which has to be cooked two days before they can chew it. It would appear from the result of the investiga-tions made here that Germany is crum-bling from within.

KAISER ASKS ALLY TO WHIP AMERICANS Stipulate Disarmament and

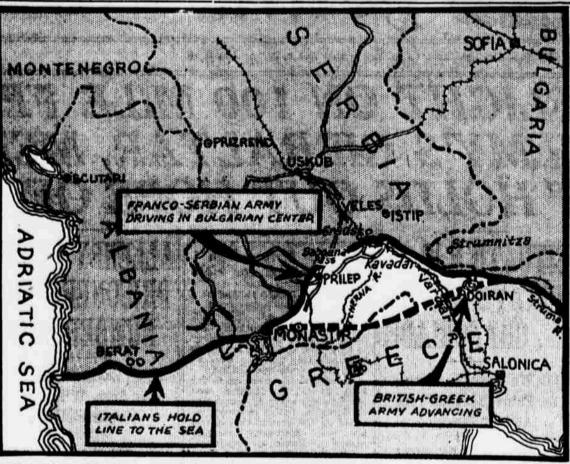
He Bids Austrians to Save Alsace-Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 24 .- In an address to Austrian officers at Briey, near Metz. yesterday, Emperor William recalled to them that they had before them on this front the Americans, who have "promised France to give her Alsace-Lorraine." and who wished, he said, to "add big deeds to their big words." The Emperor assured the Austrians of his confidence that, with the help of the German forces the Americans would get "the right answer at the right moment."

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam wires the text of this address, delivered during an inspection trip of the Emperor around Briey, where he distributed 400 iron crosses, visited

will be formed under the conditions that follow. This is taken here to be merely another phase of the German peace offensive. First—The acceptance without re-serve of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, 1917, and declarations of a readiness to join a league of nations founded on the basis of the peaceful listributed 400 iron crosses. field hospitals and spoke to German Austrian, French and English wounde their respective languages.

Where the Allies Are Driving the Bulgars in Macedonia



THE battle in Macedonia, now little more than a week old, is developing into one of the great operations of the more than a mountain barrier of Strumitza.

In the centre the Serbians are driving through the tions of the war. The Bulgarians and Turks, under German officers, are in precipitate retreat over nearly German officers, are in precipitate retreat over nearly the western forces. If they continue to progress as the whole front of 100 miles from north of Monastir they have done in the last few days the troops of to Doiran and in places the flight has become dis-orderly. Thousands of prisoners and huge quantities of stores have been taken besides 140 guns. On the extreme right the British and Greeks are

centre of the Bulgar line to separate the eastern from King Ferdinand will be face to face with great

disaster.
On the left, in the Monastir district, the French On the extreme right the British and Greeks are and Greeks are driving forward rapidly; having cap advancing northward and already are three miles north of Lake Doiran, practically on the Bulgarian frontier. There is little likelihood of an invasion of vade Bulgaria toward Sofia.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES. AMERICANS WHIP

de Dallon and the village of Dallon

Further south we carried our lines forward to the western outskirts of Gricourt, taking more than 500 pris-

oners, as well as a great number of

machine guns.
On the Veale front in the course of

a violent attack in the neighborhood of Glennes the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions. In a counter attack our troops reestablished our line in its

FRENCH (DAY)-In the course of

the night there was marked activity by the artillery in the region of St. Quentin and between the Allette and

In the Champagne two raids upon the German trenches in the region of

Perthes and in the direction of the

Butte du Mesnil resulted in the taking

attacks which were renewed northwest of St. Quentin between the Omignon rivulet and the Somme

GERMAN (DAY)-Northwest of

Dixmude and northeast of Ypres we captured seventy prisoners in success-

abled us to recapture trench sectors

which remained in the enemy's hands

the enemy were repulsed. Between the Omignon brook and the Somme the artillery fire revived in the even-ing. Lieut. Rumey gained his forty-

With the other army groups there were no events of importance. There was lively reconncitring activity in

handling of all differences, with uni-

Second-To make a declaration is

such a manner that no suspicion will remain behind concerning the Belgian

question, the restoration of Helgium and its indemnification, also the restoration of Serbia and Rumania. Third—Neither the Brest-Litovsk

nor the Bucharest peace must be a hindrance to a universal peace. The immediate introduction of civil ad-

ministration in the occupied regions. On the conclusion of peace the occupied regions must be surrendered immediately. Democratic representa-tions must be established as speedily

tions must be established as speedly as possible.

Fourth—Autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine and a universal, secret and direct franchise for all German federal states. The immediate dissolution of the Prussian Diet if the equal franchise does not follow immediately from the discussions of the

committee of the upper house.
Fifth-Unity in the Imperial Gov

ernment, the exclusion of the irre-sponsible side of the Government, the appointment of Government repre-sentatives from the parliamentary

majority or such persons as agree with the policital majority. The

with the policital majority. The abolition of Article 9 of the constitu-tion. Publications of the crown and

military authorities must be com-municated to the Imperial Chancellor

Sixth-The immediate abolition of

all stipulations restricting the free-dom of assembly and of the press. Censorship may be applied only to purely military questions (questions relating to war strategy or tactics.

troop movements, the preparation of war material). The establishment of a political central bureau for all

state of siege. The abolition of all military institutions existing under political influence.

11 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED.

British Drop Tons of Bombs With-

in German Lines.

On Monday eight hostile machines were destroyed and three driven down.

Four of ours are missing. At night we attacked enemy airdromes, rail-heads and hutments with vigor and

Hurley Inspects Providence Port.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and members of the ex-

ports control committee inspected the

port of Providence to-day with a view of

utilizing it as an export port. They took a trip about the harbor and later left for

y the Air Ministry to-night says:

effect, dropping tons of bo

out losing a machine.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The official report

measures adopted on the basis of

before they are issued

Counter thrusts

to south of Arleux-en-Gohelle. Local counter attacks south of Vil-lers-Guisiain and east of Epehy en-

tured prisoners.

first serial victory.

North of Moeuvres partial attacks of

We captured about fifty belonging to three regiments.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—These official statements concerning operations on the cont in France and Belgium were issued to-day by the War Offices in London, are and Berlin:

Bolsheviki Lose Heavily South CZECHS WIN FIGHT

BRITISH (NIGHT)-A successful operation was carried out this morning in cooperation with the French in the St. Quentin sector. At dawn English troops attacked over a front of four miles from the neighborhood of the Omignon River southward. Good progress was made all along this front. About 800 prisoners were taken.

Vigorous resistance was encountered at a number of points, especially in the neighborhood of Selenoy, where the fighting is still continuing

There was local fighting again to-day northeast of Epehy, as a result of which we improved our positions is nothing to report.

BRITISH (DAY)-Fighting is taking place to our advantage in the sec-tor east of Vermand, where we are re-A local attack made by the enemy yesterday north of the Little Priel Farm (opposite Le Catelet) was suc-cessfully repulsed, leaving prisoners

During the night the enemy attacked our new positions southeast of Gav-relle, supporting the assault with a heavy artillery barrage. The attack was completely repulsed, our line re-

We improved our positions slightly north of Moeuvres, and by a success-ful minor operation carried out during

Hostile raiding parties were driven off last night west of Hellenglise (north of St. Quentin) and east of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy raided

one of our posts south of the Scarpe FRENCH (NIGHT)-In the region west of St. Quentin our troops in co-operation with the British army, car-

SITUATION GRAVE

"nied Francilly-Selency, L'Epine

HERTLING ADMITS

Continued from First Page

Gazette to anxious consideration regard-

"We must do Foch the justice to say

he is apparently beginning to obtain on a big scale that strategical unity he has already obtained on French soil," says this leading German newspaper, and

after reviewing the situation in the vari-ous theatres of war it concedes that the presecution from all sides of an offen-sive against the alliance of the Central

Powers would be a masterstroke. Hav-ing mentioned the unity of command and the superiority of the Allies in men and

naterial as conditions favoring them,

viable secrecy observed in the manufac-ture of armored tanks and the training

of their crews, which now number not thousands, but tens of thousands. To these must be added the increase in the

number of guns, mine throwers, flame projectors, machine guns, gas and fog ammunition and airplanes of all kinds.

doubt that the numerical superiority

on the side of the enemy and that he bound to utilize it to the utmost."

League of Nations.

London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, Sept. 24.—According to a telegram received here from Berlin Vor-

user's, the leading Socialist newspaper of Germany, published to-day an official announcement of that party stating that

the Reichstag Social Democrats and the party executives of the German Social

Democrats in a joint meeting but under separate votes resolved to allow

members of their party to participate in the new Government which eventually

The conditions are:

SOCIALISTS JOIN

"No proof is necessary that German industry is unable to accomplish this similar quantities. Especially as gards the armored tanks, there is

PEACE OFFENSIVE

We have already pointed out the en-

ing future military developments.

ATTACKING REDS

of Archangel.

By the Associated Press ARCHANGEL, Sept. 18 (delayed) .- In in attack against the American outposts outh of Archangel yesterday the Bolsheviki suffered considerable losses. Eight dead were found in one heap in front of an advanced position and three other bodies were found in a forest. Most of the Bolshevik dead were Letts.

A wounded Bolshevik soldier declared that a shell from a Russo-allied ar-mored train killed twenty men on a dolshevik train.

The Bolshevik artillery bombarded the everal minutes to-day, but did no harm The fighting in this area is a combina-tion of trench and Indian warfare. The trenches are along the railroad, but in the forests herming the tracks trees are the only cover. The Russian Rail-way employees are loyal to the Allies. They are operating trains under shrappe fire and are even repairing tracks in the open unperturbed by bursting shells. The Bolshevik raid against the Amerian outposts cost the Americans their

can outposts cost the Americans their first battle casualties on this sector of the front. The Bolsheviki apparently attacked in the hope of saving one of their airplanes, which descended the day before just beyond the American lines. They displayed stubbornness, and the accuracy of their artillery fire indicated that skilled officers were mandicated that skilled officers were man-

A Bolshevik officer, taken prisoner iday, declared that his forces were gnorant that Americans were on this front. The Bolshevik leaders were using very precaution to prevent this from becoming known. The death penalty was mposed on any one caught reading liled proclamations.

HEADQUARTERS, ARCHANGEL Sept. 18 (delayed).—The first Ameri-ans killed in action in northern Russia were buried to-night in a newly consecrated cemetery in the glade of a nearby wood. A Russian Greek priest in gilded robe and a peasant choir performed the service, while soldiers. with their shrapnel helmets on, wit the ceremony in the bright

TO OVERTHROW REDS INVISIBLE QUARTERS

Conference Is Being Held in Ufa, According to Despatch From Vladivostok.

ORGANIZED BY MASLOFF

Object Is to Form Single Gov ernment-Constituent Assembly to Rule.

PARIS, Sept. 24 .- A conference at tended by many members of the Pan-Russian Constituent Assembly and preeided over by the Socialist revolutionary leader Avskentieff, former Minister of agriculture and of the Interior in the Russian Provisional Cabinet, is being held at Ufa, European Russia, according to a despatch from Vladivostok.

The conference was organized and supported by President Masloff of the National Csech Council. The object of the meeting is to form in Russia a single government with the controlling power vested in the Constituent Assembly. Bolsheviki and members of the Social Revolutionary Left part will not be represented. This plan seems to be acceptable, it is said, to the Siberian Duma and to the governments at Omsk and

The Petit Journal announces that a The Petit Journal announces that a congress of the aliled nations of Central Europe is to convene October 15 in Paris: Ilt is to be an outgrowth of the congress of Austrian oppressed nationalities held in Rome last April.

"This congress," says the Petit Journal, "will enlighten us further on the Austrian reasons for peace offers. All the national councils to be convoked are sognized as beliggerents. The matters

cognized as belligerents. The matters be taken under consideration are reconstruction of Central Europe in the basis of the different nationalities. study together future relations and mmon political interests of the free nations, and finally to settle upon a political agreement with the Allies and with the free nations which will succee the Austrian regime."

BY DAGGER ATTACK

Defeat German and Magyan Troops in First Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- German and Magyar troops have been defeated by a Czecho-Slovak unit on the Italian front in a flerce battle which was concluded by the Czechs in a desperate attack with daggers, says an official despatch to-day from Rome. The valor displayed by the Czecho-Slovaks was such that it brought from Premier Orlando of Italy this tele gram of congratulations to the Slovak National Council in Paris:

'Cordially express my admiration a the intrepld firmness and valor of th

the intrepld firmness and valor of the Czecho-Slovak division on the Alps Cosso Alto, where bravely a people fighting for its liberty conquered the aggressive fury fed by hate. May this be a good omen for the final battle and victory."

This action, the first in Italy in which the Czecho-Slovaks operated as a unit in their regular formation, took place on the Trentine front last Saturdar. The memy launched the attack, prepared with greatest secrecy, east of Lake Garda. It appears from the despatches with greatest secrecy, east of Lake Garda. It appears from the despatches that the Germans and Magyars had no definite territorial objective but planned the stroke in the hope of gaining sup-port for the Austrian claim that the Czechs would give way voluntarily when faced by the army of the country that

so long had held them in subjugation.
It is believed in Rome and by officials of the Czecho-Slovak headquarters here that if the Austrians had achieved even ing as traiters any Czecho-Slovaks taken prisoner, have again affirmed that the Czechs do not wish to fight against Aus-

tria.

In describing the battle the despatch said the assault was begun at daybreak by picked detachments composed exclusively of Magyars and Germans under Gen. Schiesser. The attack followed a destructive artillery fire in which thousands of gas shells were used. The Czecho-Slovake went over the top to meet the fee and the first column was forced to retire. The second column, after desperate fighting, succeeded in onafter desperate fighting, succeeded in or cupying a portion of the Czecho-Slovak position, but were driven out after a by either side, said the despatch

PAN-RUSSIANS MEET | GEN. PERSHING HAS

Continued from First Page.

structed our fledgling fliers were either

French or British. Now, American in structors are training American aviators n scores of quiet back areas in France.
And it is good to have progressed so far. Once our boys are pronounced fit after limited periods of instruction in the quiet sectors they are brought up to one or another of the sealed zones of combat. Of course, Marshal Foch, commander in chief of all the allied armies, chooses the zones of attack and determines which effectives he will devote to each one of them. He names the days n which the attack will be made, of mends all to winter quarters, as the case may be. All rests on his judgment. He slone knows. Should he decide for an offensive he confides his purpose to each

Our. Gen. Pershing is one of these army commanders. Army commanders are notified of the combat zones that are to be entrusted to them and the effectives and materials assigned to them. They are also told what ultimate aims they are to accomplish. Only Marshal Foch, who keeps informed as to the collective results of attacks, has sufficient has power to draw upon reserves from

other somes should that be necessary.

Each army commander, acting upon this data from the top of the official army ladder, attends to the distribution of his forces; to drawing up reserves at his disposal; to establishing zones of attack and determining the part he is to play in gaining successive objectives. He play in gaining successive objectives. He also gives all orders necessary for recon naisance of the enemy's positions: for the preparation of terrain and for the organization of supplies. He consults with his artillery commanders on place guns: the number to stalled, and the quantity of shells to be

250 Kinds of Shells Used. In the St. Milliel battles, the first to be carried out by Gen. Pershing, more than 250 varieties of large calibre ammuni-tion was used. All had to be delivered

under cover of night, days in advance of Each army corps commander gives or-

ders bearing upon the preparation and execution of the attack within the limits of his own area, drawing around him his division commanders, who later carry out the details with brigade commanders out the details with brigade commanders and regimental officers. During each attack exactitude and continuity of communication, carrying information from top to bottom of the ladder, is essential to success. Reports pass from regiment to corps during the battle. The objectives reached, the difficulties encountered; a whole mass of information continues in a stream from the army comtinues in a stream from the army comtinues. linues in a stream from the army con manders to the commander-in-chief, who makes the final decisions. Perhaps the most interesting feature

of our army here is the invisibility of the threads of authority which hold it

kept pace with the army's growth from the beginning. Take the headquarters of the first American army, for example. face but where behind unmarked doors | month and by the year \$1,080.

are the men of the American General are the men of the American General Staff, with Gen. Pershing the central figure. He is bent over maps, atudying roads, giving orders that are clicked out on typewriters—orders that regulate the life of the whole army. In this village, which was our centre previous to the St. Mihiel attack, one could traverse every street without the faintest suspicion that it contained our army headuarters.

it contained our army headuarters.

Leaning from a motor car I asked a stalwart khaki clad youth: "What town is this?" "We do not mention the name of this town," he replied. "For information to the proposition of the property of the prope tion you must report to the provost marshal in that building over there." I suppose there are thousands of buildings like this one in France, but I have liks this one in France, but I shall not risk its identification by describing it.

Endless Maps, All Unmarked.

After my credentials were somely examined I was taken to a place in the vil-lage where tacked on the walls were endless maps. I was informed by finger direction: "There you will find G 2 and artillery headquarters. Make only men-tal notes." No marks were upon the maps, and I am told that an invisible army headquarters is distinctly an American idea and that few even of the French civil population know that the American army headquarters is in their

Communication between headquarters and the front may be kept up by tele-phone, telegraph, wireless or semaphore. I will not state which. However, it works flawlessly, not only to units in frontal positions, but with units on either side. Not once during the St. Mihlel attacks did the units in the line lose contact with each other or with headquarters. Through that attack our infantry, engineers, artillery, cavalry and aviators collaborated in complete narmony. The communication with aviators was

exceptionally good; also wireless ob-servations, especially in the case of an entire brigade that had been box barraged by the enemy artillery. These batteries, thanks to our wireless, were immediately destroyed by our own ar-

Carrier pigeons, dogs and brave sol-diers also did their parts in keeping up communication. The runners all had their little parts in a whole that was carefully thought out weeks beforehand. I might add also that our system of communication was supplemented by Bengal lights, motor cyclists, rockets, automobiles and other agencies, so that whenever one failed there was another o take its place.

is said without losing sight of the fact that big as we feel within the folds of the first American army we realize that we are still but a part of the great force that is fighting in Europe for the lib-

U. S. MINIMUM WAGE \$3 A DAY.

Employees \$20,000,000 Raise. Washington, Sept. 24. — Minimum wages of \$3 a day for civil employees, exclusive of those in the postal service.

who have been in the service of the Govthe threads of authority which hold it together. Of the liaison between our army commanders and Marshal Foch I know nothing, as that passes out of American control. But of the liaison between Gen. Pershing and his corps commanders I can write with authority of personal knowledge.

This wizardry of communication has \$20,000,000.

The bill would become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year, 1 fixes a minimum daily wage of \$3, but where the persons are employed by the from which all its activities are directed. where the persons are employed by the Conceive a town which carries on its hour the wage would be 37% cents are normal French existence upon the sur- hour, or if employed by the month \$90 a

GERMANS' HEAVY **GUNFIRE IS VAGUE**

Enemy Shows Great Uneasiness in Pouring Shells Toward Americans.

NO DAMAGE IS REPORTED

Unfavorable Weather Keeps Airmen and Infantry Quiet on Both Sides.

By the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LOR. RAINE, Sept. 24 .- The Germans in the last twenty-four hours have increased the intensity of their heavy gun fire on the American front, which seemingly denotes the greatest uneasiness on the part of the enemy. Otherwise the Ger. man activity has been confined to raids and patrolling.

Although there appeared to be no age purpose for the vague fire of the Ger-man artillery, which did no damage, the enemy agent the entire night in bom-barding the back areas southwest of Kammes and kept up a bombardment both north and south of Pont-a-Mous-

The German fire was a little more tense, but no more effective than it had been since the Germans refleed as the result of the American offensive in the region of St. Miblel.

The German artillery fire seemed directed aimlessly and purposelessly, the enemy similarly shelled viciously the fields and woods to the east of Brank. doing no more damage than at the other

Unfavorable weather continued to hold the infantry and aviators on both sides fairly inactive, and the enemy ventured from his trenches only rarely, and few of his fliers were seen. The Americans What I aim to show is that we have of his fliers were seen. The Americans passed from the armchair theories of carried out a successful raid south of warfare and that we have arrived within the domain of last word tactics. This tion, which netted five prisoners, and patrolling expeditions at various points

Big Guns Halt Raids.

American artillery fire prevented a German raid from materializing yester day. Warning of the enemy's intention was given by the start of a German barrage over the American lines at an early our. As it shifted from the front lines to the back areas the American free opened so effectually that any attempt f the German infantry to attack was out of the question.

Isolated sectors were subjected to a bombardment during the harassing norning. damage. The enemy is still busy cor-solidating and organizing his lines front of the American right flank before St. Mihlel.

After a gas bombardment the enemy attempted a raid of the American lines in the Vosges sector yesterday. He in the Vosges sector yesterday. He was repulsed with probable losses before reaching the American trenche A German airplane was shot down this afternoon between Kammes and Beny, cobably by anti-aircraft fire. The pilot and observer were captured alive. The machine was only slightly damaged.

Fast American Dyes Are Here

Last Spring, at the Textile Show, we invited an examination of what we had accomplished in the production of coal-tar intermediates and colors. This was done by exhibiting the applied American products in comparison with their German prototypes. Color for color we demonstrated, by dyeings exposed to sunlight and weather, that what we were producing was equal to its German equivalent. It was thus possible to announce that the supply of

American Colors versus German Colors

was an accomplished fact. It was explained frankly, however, that there were a number of missing links; and on platform and in print we have cautioned the consumer of dyes and the user of textiles that certain shades 'could only be obtained from dyes that would stand slight exposure to the 'sun. Notably we emphasized the absence of the fast blues which enters into a great number of combinations in mode shades for women's wear and light woolen

Having thus acknowledged our earlier limitations we are all the more happy to be able to announce that as a result of the continued successes of our Research Department we are now producing in limited quantiites two of the fastest colors known in the art of dyeing. These will correct the situation above referred to.

These new types, dyeirs of which are displayed at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, are:

Alizarine Sapphire

the fastest known level acid dyes to light, for wool, and

Carbanthrene Blue

· a val-color of the greatest fastness to washing, for cotton.

The introduction of these types, together with Indigo and Alizarine already announced, and some twenty fast colors now produced by us in large quantities, means that every reasonable demand for fast colors has been met. In 1919 these products will be available in large quantities and thus the manufacture of dyes in all its complexity, with a stability based upon American research and built upon American capital, may be regarded as fully established in America.

National Aniline & Chemical Company Incorporated

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Boston

Buffalo

Charlotte

Milwaukee Kansas City Minneapolis

Philadelphia Providence

Wappingers Falls

Marcus Hook

How you will be advertised to-

THE big Liberty Loan parades will be held on Saturday, October 12, Columbus Day and Liberty Loan Day. There will be representatives of our allies, soldiers of several nations, big guns captured by our boys in France, a company of children whose fathers are fighting, a company of veterans of the Civil War, Union and Confederate, whose grandsons are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in France. There will be several of the world's greatest bands, and a number of trained singing units, military and civilian. In addition there will be hundreds of small parades all over the city.

Watch for the Parades-The campaign begins on Saturday, September 28.



This space contributed to winning the war by Commercial Banks and

V.-Parades

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

Trust Companies Committee